Statement-V

Details of AUSWP Bhopal Division for Technical Approval

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI. No.	Name of town	District	Approved cost
1.	Khujner	Rajgarh	279.00
2.	Talen	"	88.00
3.	Boda	"	56.00
4.	Sanggarh	"	34.60
5.	Gharghora		36.00
6.	Rehti	Sehore	45.50
7.	Nasrullaganj	"	67.20

Quantitative import restrictions

*14. DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have drawn up a detailed blue print for phasing out quantitative import restrictions;

(h) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have worked out a concrete plan to safeguard the interests of Indian industry as a result of dismantling of quantitative import restriction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d) India had notified a total No. of 2714 tariff lines to WTO on quantitative Restrictions which were being maintained under Article 18B of General agreement of Tariff and Trade. India had also notified in 1997 a phase out plan spread over six years commencing from 1.4.97 to 31.3.2003 for removal of these restrictions. Consequently, Quantitative Restrictions have to be removed on 1137 items by 31.3.2000, 1145 items by 31.3.2002 and the remaining 432 items by 31.3.2003.

Removal of quantitative restrictions is a part of the process which began in early 90's when the new economic priorities included measures to increase

the competitiveness of the Indian industry by integrating India into the world economy.

It is, therefore, believed that the Indian economy will, by and large, benefit from the dismantling of quantitative import restrictions. However, protection, to Indian Industry wherever deemed necessary, will still be possible through calibrated tariff structure and also through various other mechanisms within the framework of WTO Agreements.

Steps to Alleviate Poverty in Assam

*15. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to alleviate poverty in Assam, during the last three years i.e. 1997-98, 1998-99 and so far in 1999-2000;

(b) be the number of people provided employment opportunities during the above period in the urban areas of Assam, particularly in the Barak Valley; and

(c) the other schemes Government are likely to introduce to remove poverty by providing employment opportunities, alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA):(a) In December, 1997, a unified Urban Poverty Alleviation programme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched. The SJSRY seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor living below the poverty line through encouraging the setting up of the self employment ventures and provision of wage employment and training. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, a sum of Rs. 540.38 lakhs and Rs. 823.08 lakhs respectively have been released to Assam as Central Share. For the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 789.18 lakhs has been allocated to this State.

(b) The achievement of the programme has not been reported so far by the State Government. The programme is monitored State-wise as a whole and the progress of individual towns/cities/area is not monitored by Government of India.